

# Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 3.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

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### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers finding an X following their names will understand that the term for which they have paid their subscription will expire with the next number, and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This rule applies to all, and is adopted, not because we are afraid to trust our subscribers, but because it is found to be the most satisfactory to the general subscriber, and more convenient for us.  
In the few instances where collection was not made last year, the amount claimed to be due at this date is marked in pencil, following the cross. We trust the few who are delinquent will remit at once.  
The few army officers who have so far received the paper gratuitously, if having been sent them by the publishers, are respectfully invited to become subscribers.  
The subscription price for last year was \$2.50; for this year \$2.00.  
Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents, retaining a commission of 12 1/2 per cent.—or 25 cts. for each yearly subscription.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

"Raspberry juice" is a new color in silk.  
The St. Paul Press has a \$3,000 libel suit on hand. New hay will sell nine dollars per ton in St. Paul.  
Eighty-two cities of Germany boast of cremation societies.  
Sixty cases of small-pox are reported in London, England.  
The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. have ordered a payment of 5 per cent.  
Tight-lacing, for the benefit of short armed lovers, is coming into fashion again.  
It is rumored that the Whetstone Agency is to be removed to the Missouri River.  
The Elk Point *Gleaner* says that a new Republican paper is soon to be started in Yankton.  
You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.  
The surplus wheat yield of Minnesota is estimated at twenty-two to twenty-five million bushels.  
The New York Independent inspectors of election, will have their trial the first Monday in September.  
The last surviving sister of the late Edgar Allen Poe, died at Epiphany Church Home July 22, aged 68.  
J. B. Dexter, a wealthy grain merchant of Chicago, is in jail. "Nest-hiding" is what was the matter with him.  
The Duluth *Weekly Herald* is reduced in size, and has adopted a decent looking head. A good improvement.  
The number of female preachers now occupying the pulpit steadily or as supplies is put down at thirty-eight.  
Railroad fares are to be increased twenty per cent. on all the lines in Germany. They couldn't do that in Wisconsin.  
Track-laying has commenced on the Wells & Mankato R. R. It is expected to complete the work by the first of October.  
The Pacific mail steamship, City of Guatemala, was wrecked on Watling's Island, Bahama, on the night of the 16th. No lives lost.  
The Republicans of Montana have nominated Cornelius Hedges for Delegate to Congress, and the Democrats have nominated Martin Maginnis.  
The town of Detroit held its caucuses Monday night, and gave Col. King five delegates by a vote of 68 to 25. This is the first gun of the campaign.  
A Sioux City homesteader, named Wm. Marvelan, has been made happy. One and a half million dollars awaits his arrival in England, and he goes, of course.  
The merchant who declined to advertise because "nobody would see it," came around a few days after to offer \$25 to have his name kept out of the police reports.  
The National Board of Underwriters, of New York, demand that Chicago shall establish a fire patrol of one hundred men, under pain of withdrawal of their protection.  
Vic. Woodhull is hastening to New York to take her part in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and promises to supplement Tilton's statement with disclosures even more horrible.  
James Oughlin, a wealthy contractor of Hoboken, has been found guilty of bigamy. After the charge by the judge, he left the room, and has not been heard of since.  
The Denver *News* says that about two hundred persons have signed an agreement to reorganize the Yellowstone expedition to the Powder River country, about the first of September.  
The strike among the glass-blowers of Pittsburgh which commenced nearly a year ago, has just ended, the operatives resuming work at a reduction of 20 per cent. below former prices.  
It is not generally known that Theodore Tilton wears No. 18 corsets and silk open work stockings, gartered above the knee, in strict accordance with the demands of hygiene and beauty.  
The new United States Code, or revision of all laws and treaties in force in December, 1873, will be issued from the Government Printing Office, in two large octavo volumes. They will probably be sold to the public at about cost—probably at \$5 a set, or less.  
I happened to call at Magruder's the other morning, on my way down town, and as I knew them well, I entered the side door without knocking. I was shocked to find Mr. Magruder prostrate on the floor, while Mrs. Magruder sat on his chest, and rumbled among his hair, as she bumped his head on the boards, and scolded him vigorously. They rose when I came in, and Magruder, as he wiped the blood from his nose, tried to pretend that it was only a joke. But Mrs. Magruder interrupted him: "Joker Joke! I should think not! I was giving him a dressing-down. He wanted to have family prayers before breakfast, and I was determined to have them afterward, and as he threw the Bible at me, and hit Mary Jane with the hymn-book, I scoured down on him. If I can't rule this house, I'll know the reason why. Pick up your Scriptures, and have prayer! You hear me Magruder! It's more trouble, regulate the play of this family than runnin' a saw-mill. Mary Jane, give your pa that hymn-book.—Now Adeler."

## TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specially for the Bismarck Tribune.

### GENERAL NEWS.

#### TERRIBLE RAIN STORM.

Immense Destruction of Property.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

#### TILTON UNDER ARREST.

Susan B. Anthony will Testify Against Beecher.

#### HEAVY RAIN STORM.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Last Sunday night a terrible rain storm swept over this city, during which, it is supposed, water-spouts broke on the hills. While the central portion of the city was unharmed, its suburban districts were flooded suddenly, and an immense destruction of property and a large loss of life ensued. The streets and water-courses leading from the hills were filled with torrents of water, in some places twenty-five feet deep. Alleghany City and all the suburbs of Pittsburgh suffered.

#### LOSS OF LIFE.

Two hundred and nineteen lives are known to be lost.

#### PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The destruction of property not estimated includes the gas-works, refineries, bridges, streets, and hundreds of houses.

From Butcher's Run Valley the flood was twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide, and swept over the north part of Alleghany City. Seventy houses were destroyed. Forty-eight bodies have been recovered, and many more are known to be missing.

Spring Garden Run, for a mile out, brought the same destruction, and the loss of life at the foot of the run was very large.

A number of families were drowned in Wood's Run, four miles west.

In Temperanceville, ten bridges, the gas works, salt works, refineries, railroad cars and houses were destroyed, and twenty-five lives lost.

In Charter's Valley and McLaughlin's Run, three miles below, the loss of life, cattle, and farm property is reported terrific.

#### HAIL STORM.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—A hail storm passed over Florence and Goodhue counties, and part of Wabashaw county, on Saturday night, wrecking several houses, and doing great damage to crops. The track of the storm was about a mile wide.

#### SUSAN'S CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, July 28.—It is reported that Susan B. Anthony will testify that Mrs. Tilton, six months before the Woodhull exposure, confessed to her adultery with Beecher.

#### GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, July 28.—The grasshoppers have almost totally destroyed the crops in Dawson county, Nebraska.

#### TILTON'S ARREST.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Tilton was arrested last evening, on two charges of libeling Beecher. The suits are evidently brought by Tilton's friends, in order to bring witnesses into court.

A. B. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, makes a statement confirming Tilton's story, but refuses to give the details except in a court of law. It is probable that Beecher will never again occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Church.

#### MORE ARRESTS.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Three arrests have been made for attempted arson, proofs being strong against Nicholas Stooden, a hardware merchant, who is also arrested for attempted murder. He had prepared in his store kindlings, oil and powder for a first class fire. Insurance money was his object.

#### YACHTING.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The American yacht *Enchantress* came out first in the International Channel match of England yesterday, but allowed the second place on time allowance.

#### FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The five per cent. loan was all negotiated yesterday with the English Rothschilds and Seligman & Co.

### THE MAN THAT MAKES HIS MARK

Does He Swear?—Interesting Correspondence—Racy Letter from Treasurer Spinner.

For a copy of the following correspondence of a recent date, between Mr. N. Parmele, of Warren, and Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, we are indebted to the politeness of the first named gentleman:

"WARREN, TRUMBULL CO., O.,  
March 6, 1874.

"Hon. Mr. Spinner, Treasurer U. S. A.:

"DEAR SIR—I have been selling Mrs. Ames' new book, 'Ten years in Washington,' for a time past, and in giving a description of the head men of the different Departments of our Government. I told people that Mr. Spinner was a Methodist minister, that my sister had heard him preach at Sanquoit, Oneida County, New York. And, though Mrs. Ames says many good things of yourself, yet on looking further in the book, I am sorry to read on page 342 that 'nobody swears so loud as the General.'

"Now being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in this place, myself, I hate to publish that a Methodist minister swears, and I hardly know what to do about it. If this is not so, I wish you would see Mrs. Ames and have the thing made right. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain one of your best friends.  
Yours most respectfully,  
NOAH PARMELE.

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

"DEAR SIR:—Your extraordinary letter, of the 9th inst., I found in a large stack that had accumulated during my absence in Florida, where I had been on sick leave.

Your good sister must be mistaken in the man. She never saw me at Sanquoit, for I have never been there—much less preached there or anywhere else. True, my father was a minister of the Reformed Church, my poor dead wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. If I belong to any church it is an open communion one—one in whose temple the whole human family can worship. My aim through life has been to do good to men, and I can truly say that none live that can honestly say that they are worse off for knowing me. I have never knowingly caused an innocent tear to flow nor done wrong to any one. During my long official life I have earnestly endeavored to do my whole duty to the people and their Government. If I have failed it was from error of judgment, and not from any evil purpose. I have chosen to remain poor that I might leave at least a good reputation for integrity and an honest name as an inheritance for my children. Whatever I may have said or done, I have never been accused of having done a wrong to a fellow-man.

"I bought Mrs. Ames' book, but, as on account of the pressure of public business I have not read any book through in the last quarter of a century, I have not read hers. If she says that I swear I shall not deny it, for I have made it a rule never to contradict what a lady may say. I am not aware that I know her personally, or that she knows anything about me or my habits, except perhaps from hearsay.

"Some years ago the story went the rounds of the newspapers, which was probably her text for the sermon she preached about me. It was to the effect that after the close of the rebellion, a General of the late Confederate army, called on me, and demanded payment on a check on the Treasury of the United States given him before he left the Union service. Payment was refused by me on the ground that his treason to the government that had given him his military education had cancelled all obligations from the government to him. This led to a very animated discussion, in the course of which very strong and emphatic language was used. There happened to be present at the time a gentleman of the Presbyterian persuasion, and two ladies, mother and daughter, who were devout members of the Methodist Church; the two had been driven out of Richmond at the beginning of the rebellion, for expressing sentiments loyal to the Union. During the height of the ceremony, and when the loud swearing took place that Mrs. Ames speaks of, the gentleman approached me placed his hand on my shoulder and approvingly said: 'Good for you, my friend, I endorse every word you say,' and the elder of the two ladies ran in front of me, clasped both her hands in mine and with the greatest earnestness and religious zeal cried out: Oh, Mr. Spinner, you know how in my heart I abhor swearing, but I declare for it that yours sounds to me for all the world like prayers."

"For offenses against human government, or against any human being, I acknowledge my responsibility to you and every other good citizen. But for all matters of mere opinion, or for practice that injures no one in person or property, I claim the right of trial and judgement in a higher tribunal. I desire to be judged by my acts, and not by any creed. If my conduct toward my fellow man is blameless, my creed cannot be very bad, although I may have no religion to speak of.  
"Very respectfully, F. E. SPINNER.  
"Mr. Noah Parmele, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio."

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### A MINNESOTA VIEW.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The Republican Convention at Elk Point, Dakota, on the 16th inst., nominated Judge Kidder, of Vermillion, as delegate to Congress on the third ballot.

For two terms Dakota has been represented in Congress by a Democrat, though strongly republican, through dissensions in the party, but at the late convention the hatchet was buried and all vied with each other to promote the best interests of the party, and through it the best interests of the Territory.

There were four candidates before the Convention whose strength was 23, 21, 20 and 12, but all withdrew in favor of Judge Kidder, whose name was presented by Judge Barnes and Col. Lounsbury, delegates from Northern Dakota. Though the Judge persisted he was not a candidate and did not want the nomination, it was literally forced upon and when he was not there to decline it, Judge Kidder resided some years in St. Paul, and in 1865 was appointed one of the Associate Justices of Dakota, by President Lincoln, a position which he has since occupied, giving satisfaction to all parties. He is an able and just man, and will be a power in Congress. The platform on which the Judge was placed is a straightforward one, without a word of clap-trap in it. It declares continual faith in and adherence to the Republican party, insisting that that party has the ability and disposition to initiate and carry out the reforms demanded by the people; it declares that the office should seek the man, rather than the man the office, and condemns the use of money to influence conventions and elections; it pledges its support to all good citizens seeking to remove by lawful means the burdens of monopoly, and a belief in the right of the people to adopt wholesome laws for their protection; but it recognizes the fact that corporations have rights as sacred to them as are those of the people, therefore these questions should be examined in all their bearings with a view to doing exact justice to all. It also declares that capital as well as labor is entitled to its just recompense, and while inviting it to come in and assist in opening Dakota's fertile land, and in building up its thriving villages, promises it immunity from unjust discriminations.

The Grand Master of the Grangers was President of the convention, and these sentiments were not objected to by any Granger present.

The resolutions conclude by declaring in favor of the division of Dakota Territory and instructing the delegate to use all honorable means at his command to secure such division.

### A WISE CHOICE AND AN HONEST PLATFORM.

From the Sioux City Journal.

The Republicans of Dakota are to be congratulated upon their accomplishments at Elk Point on Thursday. Every organized county in the Territory was represented, and the gathering was marked throughout by genuine harmony and good feeling.

The ticket nominated, headed by Judge Kidder, is a strong one, and will poll the full vote of the party. While the men are strong of themselves, the manner of their nomination will add greatly to their strength during the campaign. It is safe to say that no political convention was ever held in the Territory before that was so free from control by unworthy influences as this was. The object uppermost on all sides seemed to be to represent the best sentiments of Republicanism in the Territory, and thereby lay the groundwork for such substantial harmony as would insure beyond question the triumph of the party in the ensuing election.

The platform is carefully and wisely drawn, and unquestionably reflects the political sentiments of the Republicans of Dakota. The planks bearing upon railroad question—or, more properly the transportation question—are such as might be expected from any people. The Territory needs railroads; demands more, the people cannot, in justice material interests, afford to than liberal. The promises in it form, however, are likely to be well

ed by the apprehension that will surely arise in the minds of railroad men that the promises will be forgotten or disregarded when the railroads may have been secured. This apprehension will naturally arise, in view of what has occurred elsewhere; and therefore, so long as the present uncertainty exists in the country at large, the railroad developments of Dakota must suffer in spite of all disposition on the part of its people to foster and encourage railroad building there.

The next noticeable feature of the platform is the plank with reference to the division of the Territory. The people of Northern Dakota are especially anxious for the creation of their portion into a new Territory, as already proposed in Congress. The importance of the proposition will appear when we mention that citizens of Bismarck are now compelled to travel about nine hundred miles, either by rail or by river, to reach the Territorial Capital. The people of Southern Dakota are also in favor of the division, and it will certainly be made so soon as Congress may become convinced that the population of Northern Dakota is sufficient to warrant the establishment of an independent Territory out of that portion of Dakota tributary to the Northern Pacific road.

With the record of the convention, the excellent ticket with which the Republicans go to the electors of the Territory, and the sound straightforward honest platform upon which the party has placed itself, there is no reasonable ground to expect other than a sweeping triumph this fall for the Republicans of Dakota.

### More Coach Robberies.

On Thursday night, July 2, Gilmer & Salisbury's coaches were robbed at the crossing of Big Dog Creek, twenty-five miles south of Pleasant Valley, at 11:30 p.m. by four masked men with shot guns. The down coach was stopped first and a passenger named Jones was robbed of \$65—\$5 of which they had the generosity to return to him. The up-bound coach came along with Y. C. Jackson the mail contractor, and "Josh" Billings, of Bannack, was compelled to give up \$300 in greenbacks. "Josh" was returning from a visit to the States. On recognizing Jackson, they returned all they had taken from him. The treasure-boxes of Wells, Fargo & Co. were broken open and everything of value taken out. No messenger was on either of the coaches, and there was no treasure in the boxes. We are informed that the amount of valuables and money that the robbers got away with will be between \$500 and \$1000.—*Montana Madisonian*.

The value of a lawyer's jaw has lately been decided by a French court. A young lawyer was paying his addresses to a young lady much above his station in life, and she favored his suit against the positive commands of her family and her friends. She had clandestine meetings with him and wrote him loving letters, and seemed in good solid earnest. At least she made him believe so, and he went to her grandfather's chateau one day in desperation, got an interview with his lady-love and tried to persuade her to elope with him then and there. She shrunk from this rash step, and pleaded her minority, and he became so importunate as to offend her. She demanded the return of her letters, and her lover refused to make such restitution. At this point, her grandfather surprised the meeting, and mixed in the controversy. He had been out shooting, and had his double barrel gun in his hands. He demanded the letters to which he had overheard reference between the two, and the lawyer gave the old man some of his jaw. The infuriated Frenchman fired both barrels of his fowling-piece in the lawyer's face, and carried away his whole lower jaw. That closed the argument for the time, but it came up again in court. The lawyer's jaw was brought into court and placed on a table before judge and jury as a witness. The young lady was there in a position to gaze upon the ruin she had made, and she did it without flinching. The other lawyers jawed as usual, and the young lover minus the whole lower part of his face, was not an object to be admired. The jury acted the irate grandfather of the intent, but thought his something to the suppression of the lawyer, who had by means of an old man's jaw, and an

IMPERFECT PAGE



Bismarck, D. T., July 29, 1874.

# THE ELK POINT PLATFORM.

The following is the platform on which Judge Kidder was nominated.

1. As the Republican party is, and ever has been the party of progress and reform, and as that party, sustained by all loyal citizens, carried the country through a war costing billions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives, a war initiated by Democratic politicians in the South, resulting in the abolition of slavery and the restoration of peace and prosperity, followed by the adoption by the Democratic party of Republican measures and Republican candidates, we hereby declare our continued faith in and adherence to the Republican party, and faith in the ability and disposition of that party to initiate and carry out the measures of reform necessary to promote the best interests of the entire people.

2. While declaring our disposition to work with all good citizens to remove, by lawful means, the burdens of monopoly, and our belief in the right of the people to protect themselves through wholesome legislation; we recognize the fact that corporations have rights as sacred to them as are ours to us; therefore these questions should be examined in all their bearings with a view to doing exact justice to all parties concerned.

3. We believe there is no conflict between the best interests of the Territory and those of properly conducted railway corporations; that each in its sphere sustains the other, and that capital as well as labor is entitled to its just recognition and fair reward, and that we invite to our fertile lands and growing villages, capital of every description, and assure it full protection from all unjust discrimination.

4. Dissension and strife having prevailed within the Republican party in this Territory for years past, by which the majority has been robbed of representation justly its due, and through which the good name of the Territory and its material interests have been seriously impaired, and recognizing the advantages that will result to the Territory through the election of a Delegate who is in harmony with the National Administration, and with the majority of his constituents, we congratulate the Territory and the party we represent, on the prospects now existing for harmony in the Republican party in the pending and in future campaign.

5. Believing that the office should seek the man, rather than the man the office, and the people be permitted to choose between candidates presented for their suffrages, unbiased by mercenary or other unworthy motives, we view with alarm the expenditure of large sums of money to influence nominating conventions and elections, and unqualifiedly condemn the practice as being demoralizing in the extreme, and regard it as a species of corruption deserving the frowns of all honest citizens.

6. The division of Dakota Territory and the erection of a separate Territorial government in the northern part thereof, we deem a measure of justice to the people of Northern Dakota, and sound policy for the Government; and we hereby instruct the candidate of this convention for Delegate in Congress in case of his election, to use all honorable means at his command to secure such division.

7. As delegates representing the people of the Republican party, we pledge our individual and united support to the nominees of this convention, and will countenance no man as a true Republican, or as worthy of a place in the ranks of that party, who does not abide the decision of this convention.

## The Tribune's Politics.

In the campaign last fall, the TRIBUNE alleged that it had no politics. This is still true. At least the paper does not pretend to be Republican, but is independent.

As an independent newspaper, the TRIBUNE can support whom it chooses, and it will do so, and it will always choose to support the candidates who are best fitted for the positions to which they aspire, or who can do the most to promote the interests of this locality.

Whatever benefits Bismarck, or Northern Dakota, benefits the TRIBUNE; therefore it is to our interest to labor to build up this locality, and we shall do nothing knowingly, that will tend to injure it.

The TRIBUNE is not a party organ, nor is it the organ of any clique or faction, but it is ambitious to cater for all those who want the news, and who are willing to support a straightforward newspaper, conducted by men who believe in the principles they advocate, and who dare to do right.

The TRIBUNE is owned by its publishers, and is not published for glory, nor as a stepping stone to official position, or in the interest of any one seeking position, but for the pecuniary reward that a well conducted newspaper ought to receive at the hands of an intelligent community.

In the interest of Northern Dakota, the editor of the TRIBUNE, at his own expense, last winter, caused to be circulated and printed several hundred copies of a petition for the division of the territory, and at his own expense, he caused to be laid before each member of Congress, a copy of the TRIBUNE of April 15th, intended to help along the matter of division; and in the same interest he recently traveled nine hundred miles, and spent two weeks time to attend a convention, in order that Bismarck might have a voice in that convention, his only aim being the nomination of a good man—a man in whom all parties ought to have confidence, and who, when elected, could and would do the territory, and particularly our locality some good. Other parties desired to go, and at their expense, but none could have labored more faithfully for the interests of Northern Dakota.

Elsewhere in our editorial correspondence, reasons are given why the nominee of that convention should be unanimously supported by the people of Northern Dakota. Since that correspondence was written, the writer has

conversed with many public men who know and esteem Judge Kidder, all of whom unite in commending his integrity, ability and personal worth, among whom we might mention the Hon. Wm. Windom; and we invite attention to the comments of the press elsewhere published.

With these reflections, somewhat disjointed, it is true, and which may seem out of place and uncalled for, we open the campaign, promising to do our level best to secure the election of Judge Kidder and his associates on the Republican Territorial Ticket.

## BEECHER-TILTON.

The case is decidedly mixed. Tilton has made a sworn statement in which he accuses Beecher with criminal intercourse with his wife, naming the time and the place, and publishes letters from her and Beecher in which the crime is apparently confessed. He alleges that confession being made he condoned the fault and forgave both Beecher and his wife.

Beecher denies every allegation, and defies the "alligator," and insists that his only fault consisted in advising Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband at the time he was running after strange women. That subsequently Tilton and his wife became reconciled, and was living together, and he apologized for the wrong he had done Tilton through interfering in his domestic relations.

Mrs. Tilton denies her husband's assertions; denies that Beecher ever made any unchristian proposals to her, and accuses Tilton of a life long purpose to destroy Beecher, because of jealousy. He was jealous of Beecher's fame, constantly avering that he was a smarter man than Beecher.

Though Tilton professes great grief that his statements were published, and declares he knew nothing of it, and would not have published it for one hundred thousand dollars, Demas Barnes declares that Tilton read the proof of it in his presence.

Though he declares that after submitting to extortion on the part of Woodhull to prevent the 1872 publication, it was published because he would "bleed" no more, it now appears the Woodhull statement was authorized by, and prepared by him.

The sentiments of the country are almost overwhelming against Beecher, but the case is being investigated, and judgment should be reserved until the testimony is in.

If Tilton's statements are true, Beecher is worse than a devil, not so much because of his adultery as the means he used to accomplish it. But Tilton admits that he has no character, and Beecher may be able to prove it and explain everything satisfactorily as he alleges he can. Let us hope he may.

Colonel Lounsbury, of the Bismarck Tribune, came all the way from that segment of the arctic circle to Sioux City, via St. Paul, to attend a Territorial Convention. Col. Lounsbury may be a sane man, but we doubt it.—*Omaha Herald*.

Having had opportunity to interview Colonel Lounsbury we are prepared to express the opinion that he is very sane. Not only that, but also that he has sufficient courage to make him proof against the wiles of the "arctic circle" and any amount of ordinary worldly grief.—*Sioux City Journal*.

Dr. Miller wouldn't be happy unless he had some one to abuse; it's a pleasure to him, and don't hurt us, and it would be cruel to deprive him of a little gratification.

A Montreal girl chopped off her finger to get rid of sewing.

Omaha is to have a masonic temple which will cost \$150,000.

The citizens of Minneapolis have raised \$5,000 for the grasshopper sufferers.

There is but one river in Virginia named after a woman, and that is all mouth.

"643" says the editor of the Lac Qui Parle Press reminds him of a two legged angle worm with a patch on his pants.

As appropriate to the season, a navy yard woman has muzzled her husband to keep him from kissing the chambermaid.

The Rev. Johnson Styles, of Chicago, says that people cannot go to theatres and to heaven too. How does he know?

Over \$900 have been subscribed by the citizens of Springfield, D.T., toward the erection of a congregational church building.

The widow of ex-Congressman Mellich has been appointed to a \$900 clerkship in the currency division of the Treasury Department.

A Walla Walla man was cured of somnambulism by his hired girl, whose room he had entered, by being knocked down with a chair.

Joseph Battel, who died in New York a few days ago, bequeathed \$10,000 to Middlebury College. He graduated from that institution in 1828.

When a Chicago woman feels particularly spiteful toward mankind, she sleeps with her feet out of the window, so as to prevent people seeing the comet.

When any one out West relates a circumstance that takes more than two men to believe, they interrupt him by asking if he has a photograph of the occurrence.

A Kentucky man while drunk ordered his wife to take a hammer and a nail and knock his teeth out. With that meekness of spirit and obedience which characterizes her sex, that loving wife obeyed the order. When he got sober, he got sober, he swearing didn't count, because he mumbled so it could not be understood.

# INCIDENTS AT THE ELK POINT CONVENTION—JUDGE KIDDER'S NOMINATION.

## Strong Reasons Why Northern Dakota Should Sustain Him.

## Improvements and Improved Feeling at Yankton—The New Governor.

ELK POINT, July 17th.  
Editorial Correspondence Bismarck Tribune.

Well, the convention is over and every person is happy—even the disappointed candidates rejoice with all good Republicans that the dissensions which have rent the party in twain, and robbed the majority of representation in Congress for the past four years are ended.

I telegraphed you the result of the convention and a synopsis of the platform, but there are many little incidents left for correspondence.

Judge Barnes and the writer, though not fully accredited, were allowed to cast the full vote for Northern Dakota, except that of Pembina County, which was represented by Gen. Dewey, and that vote was cast first, last, and all the time for Judge Kidder, except on the first ballot, when it was scattered as a matter of policy.

Judge Kidder is well known in Northern Dakota, and for him a larger vote can be polled than could have been polled for any other candidate.

I have talked with many Minnesotians concerning Judge Kidder, among them Ex-Governor Austin, Senator Ramsey, W. S. King, and Col. John H. Stevens, and all insist that Judge Kidder can do Northern Dakota more good than any other candidate possibly could.

Col. King said: "If I go to Congress, I will take your division bill in hand, and put it through, but I want Judge Kidder to help me," and added "no man can help more than he."

Gen. Mead, in speaking of the convention, said that while the N. P. would not take a hand in a political contest, he did hope Dakota would nominate a man of character, a just man, an able man, one who could help in the development of its resources. Such a man is Judge Kidder.

Judge Kidder will, if elected, work in harmony with the Minnesota delegation, which is one of the strongest in Congress, because no one in that delegation is tainted with corruption; all are active, honest and able men. He will be supported by the Vermont delegation, to whom he is known as a jurist and as a statesman, and as a man in every respect worthy of confidence. Matt. Carpenter, and the entire Wisconsin delegation can also be counted on.

With the election of Judge Kidder, the division of the territory is just as certain to be accomplished as the seasons are to return.

It was for these reasons that the delegates from Northern Dakota presented the name of Judge Kidder, and insisted on his nomination.

Referring again to the convention, every organized county in the Territory was represented, and with few exceptions, by their own citizens. No one tried to control the organization or the appointment of its committees. Every delegate seemed anxious to do something that would aid in harmonizing conflicting interests, and when the break came for Kidder, every candidate was anxious to be first to declare his preference for him, and to do the most to secure his nomination. John Lawrence acquitted himself handsomely and added many to his already numerous friends. Col. Campbell stands better in the party than ever before. Both are excellent gentlemen and deserve well of their party. N. J. Wallace I did not meet, but he could have been nominated, and would have been but for the Kidder movement. He is well spoken of by those who know him. L. D. F. Poore was an original Kidder man, but his friends insisted on complimenting him, but on the third ballot his votes would have been given to Kidder, making his original strength equal to Lawrence, Wallace and Campbell. Poore is a young man of ability and integrity, and one of the best newspaper men in the Territory.

The Governor, Secretary, Marshal,

and other U. S. officials, visited Elk Point on the occasion of the convention, but they did not interfere with its action. They asked nothing but harmony, and a candidate on whom the party could unite.

Burleigh was there, and though he did not announce himself a candidate he was active and evidently desired a split, intending to run independent. He said to me, however, a few moments before leaving for Yankton, that when he ran, Judge Kidder took himself out of his way, and he should take himself out of the Judge's way; he should not oppose him. But Dr. Burleigh, though an able man, is not always able to state his position truthfully.

The Democrats have talked Armstrong, and insisted upon his re-nomination, notwithstanding he positively declined to make another canvass, but since Kidder is nominated, Armstrong will certainly not run. He is a much poorer man now than when he entered Congress. Then he had a fine property, plenty of money, and was wholly free from debt; now he is in debt several thousand dollars, and, of course, is hard up. Armstrong, however, has made a good representative, and has many friends, even in the Republican party, who wish him well, and who feel grateful to him for the impartial manner in which he has represented the Territory.

To those familiar with Dakota politics, it was interesting to see Judge Brookings and Col. Moody, rival candidates at the last election, and the acknowledged leaders in previous contests, each pleading for harmony, and though preferring others as their first choice yet urging the nomination of Judge Kidder, commending him for his integrity and ability, and declaring that with him as its standard bearer, the party could march on to victory.

The resolution for division of the Territory was unanimously endorsed, and the next Legislature will, no doubt, renew its previous memorials on that subject and in language stronger than ever before.

It now remains for Northern Dakota to poll its full vote, and to put that vote where it will do the most good. We want to show by our votes that we have a population large enough to entitle us to territorial division, and if we can cast those votes for one in harmony with the national administration, we shall gain by it. By adopting this course we shall gain much and lose nothing.

Was at Yankton yesterday, and am indebted to Gov. Pennington, Gen. Dewey and others, for many courtesies. Yankton is improving very much this season; about one hundred buildings have already been erected; large numbers of emigrants have come out this season; the old bitterness between the two factions is dying out—indeed, neither told me of the sins of the other this time;—third street is being filled up by business houses, as I suggested it should be in my letter last October; the crops are fair, though the grasshoppers have done their work in some localities.

Gov. Pennington has taken a very judicious course since his arrival here, and retains the respect and esteem of all. He is a very excellent gentleman and he has a pleasant family, and is showing his faith in the country by extensive investments. He is putting up a block of three stores, brick, on Third Street.

Dr. Burleigh declares his intention to build a block at Bismarck when the townsite matter is settled. C. A. L.

The Republicans of Dakota, in their convention at Elk Point, Thursday, nominated Judge Kidder, of Vermillion, Judge of the Second Judicial District, for Delegate in Congress. They could not, in our judgment, have made a stronger candidate. The Judge has stood aloof from all factions, and has steadily held himself above all bickering, all political scramble. He is in position, therefore, to be of impartial service to all interests, and he is in position, also, to call to his support the united strength of all Dakota electors who desire the success of the Republican cause. He is a man of marked character, above reproach, and a man whose ability will enforce the respect of his bitterest political enemies. We regard the choice as the wisest that could have been made, and we congratulate our Republican friends of the Territory upon having so strong and honorable a standard-bearer.—*Sioux City Journal*.

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### The Twins.

BY JESSE CLEMENT.

Two little house plants, children of May,  
Twins in their graces, and born in a day,  
Coming to bloom with the daffodils gay.

Forerunners they of the balmy flowers  
Summer calls in her earliest hours,  
Eclipsing in fragrance the queen of the bowers.

Sweet little house plants, daffodils dear,  
Seemingly freshets when winter is here,  
Lavishly scenting the zone of the year.

Bright little house plants, fondled how much,  
Nurtured each day by love's tenderest touch;  
Unmatched here below, only heaven has such.

Mothers most blest, in thy beauty arrayed,  
These plants, which the Lord on thy bosom has laid,  
With thine, need the Vine-dresser's fashioning aid.

Mother most meek, with the love-beaming eyes,  
I know thou wilt look to the Husbandman wise  
To train thy twin tulips to bloom in the skies.

### A Vigil.

How late we sat that night in May;  
Or should I say that morning?  
For when I quitted you, my sweet,  
The day was nearly dawning;  
The dim east thrilled with light unborn  
So soon to break night's thrilling,  
And in the newly-budded trees  
I heard the robins calling.

Ah! they had slept while we had waked,  
Our lover's vigil keeping  
Through the long hours so short to us,  
And sweeter than all sleeping;  
And as we stood upon the porch  
A moment in sad seeming,  
Somehow I felt their little songs  
Were telling of their dreaming.

We kissed, and then—ah, then they knew  
The secret of our parting,  
That we were hurrying to our dreams  
As they from theirs were starting.  
But all the blither grew their songs,  
Charged with the time's dear essence,  
A prophecy of happy dreams,  
Made purple with Love's presence.

Ah, happy morning! happy night!  
Twin blossoms of the Maytime,  
I hold you fast till I am done  
With nightingale and with daytime.  
And you, ye warblers of the spring,  
Count this among your blisses,  
Your songs are sacred, since they bring  
Remembrance of their kisses.

### A Persian Vision of the Hereafter.

Abou ben Adhen was annoyed one morning by an elderly gentleman, who desired to learn the ideas the Persian sage had of the hereafter; particularly as to the style and quality of people who would be likely to reach a future bliss.

Abou removed his chibouk from his lips and moistening his throat with a long draught of shebet, spoke to him thus:

My friend, many hundred years ago, when I was comparatively a young man, I dreamed one night that I had shuffled off this mortal coil and was in the land of the hereafter. Me thought I was decently deceased, had been genteelly buried, and a tombstone had been erected to my memory, on which was inscribed enough virtues to furnish a dozen. I blushed a spirit-blush when I read that tombstone and discovered what an exemplary man I had been, and I likewise wept a spirit-weep when I thought what a loss the world had sustained at my death.

I ascended and was knocking at the outer gate of Paradise for admittance. The season had been a healthy one, for a national convention of physicians had been drowned while taking a steamboat excursion on the Persian gulf, so the doorkeeper had but little to do while my case was being decided. I whiled away an hour or two ascertaining the whereabouts of my old acquaintances, who deceased during the ten years previous.

"There a large number of my friends up here?" I remarked inquiringly.  
"Not very many," was the reply.  
"Ebn Becar is here I suppose?"  
"Not any Ebn Becar," was the answer.

"I am surprised," I answered. "Ebn Becar, the date-seller, not in Paradise! Be chesm, no man in Ispahan was more regular in his attendance at the mosque, and he howled his prayers like a derwish. He was exceedingly zealous in keeping the faithful in the line of duty."

"True!" said the doorkeeper, "true. But you see, Ebn kept his eagle eye so intently fixed on his neighbor's feet that his own got off the road, and when he pulled up it wasn't at the place he had calculated. His prayers were pleasing to a true believer, but as they were not backed up by doing things in proportion they failed to pass current here."

"How fared it with Hafiz, the scribe? He was charitable—no man gave more to the poor than he."

"Hafiz did give many shekels to the poor each year, but it was the way he gave it that spoiled the effect of his charities. He gave not for any love of his kind, but because it was a part of his system to give. He was afraid not to give. So he said, 'I will answer the demands of the law of the prophet by giving so much, which will insure me Paradise,' and fancied that was charity. When the widow of Selim, the mule-driver, employed him to save her inheritance to her children, from the wicked brother, he required all that the law permitted him to extract, so that she said, 'Lo! I might as well have let my brother have the land.' He answered, 'The law gives it to me—go to! He would oppress the poor in a business way, and compromise with his conscience by subscribing a tenth of his profits to charity. Compromising never did work in such matters. The compromiser gives the devil something of value, and receives in return that which damns him. The oppressions of Hafiz were exactly balanced, in number,

by his charities, but he died worth a million; the oppression side was the heaviest in quality. We keep books very accurate, you observe."

"Abdallah, the maker of shawls, is—"

"No he isn't. He was an ardent teacher of the rules the prophet gave for the faithful, but he was the worst practitioner I ever had any knowledge of. The strong waters of the Giasour ruined his prospects. He preached abstinence from wine, but he constantly partook of the forbidden drink. He loved wine, and immediately proceeded to deceive himself into the belief that he had dyspepsia, and had to take it. Hearing once that strong liquor was an antidote for the bite of a serpent, he absolutely moved into a province where serpents abounded. He talked loudly against gluttony, but excused himself for eating five courses, by holding that he needed it to keep himself up. He succeeded in deceiving himself, but he couldn't deceive us."

"Kahkani, the poet, whose songs were all in praise of virtue, is here? The fervent goodness that produced such morality must be safe."

"Quite wrong, my dear sir. Kahkani's poems were beautiful, but bless you, he never felt the sentiments in them. He had an itching for fame, and writing spiritual hymns happened to be his best hold. If he could have written comic songs better than hymns, he would have written comic songs."

"Who have you here, pray?"

"Saadi, the camel-shoer, is here."

"Saadi! Why, he was constantly violating the laws of the prophet."

"True, he would even curse the camels he was shoeing. But he was always sorry for it, and he would mourn over the infirmities of his temper, and strove honestly and zealously all the time to live better and be better. He did not make a grand success, but he did the best he could. He gave liberally of his substance, without blating it all over Ispahan. When he gave a dirhem, he didn't pay the newspapers two dirhems to make the fact public, which is my definition of genuine charity. Then there's Fridusi, the carpet-cleaner—"

"He never gave anything."

"Certainly not, for he had nothing to give. The prophet never asks impossibilities. He would have given if he had it, and he tried hard to get it. Then there's Jelal-ed-din—"

"He couldn't make a prayer."

"True, but he said 'Amen' to those who could, and he meant it, which was more than half those who made the prayers could say."

"And Wassaf, the teacher—where is he? A more pure and blameless life no man ever led."

"He is here; but occupies a very low place."

"A low place?"

"Verily, Wassaf did not sin, it is true, but it was no credit to him that he did not. A more egregiously deceived man never lived or died. He obeyed the laws of the prophet because he could not do otherwise—then crediting himself with what he could not avoid. He could not be a glutton, for his stomach was weak—he could not partake of the strong waters of the Frank, because his brain would not endure it—he was virtuous because he was too cold-blooded—too thin-blooded to have any passion. He had not moral force enough to commit a decent sin, and his inability to be wicked he fancied was righteousness. He was a moral oyster. He, an iceberg, plumed himself upon being cold. Now Agha, the flute player, who was at times a glutton, and a wine-bibber, and all the rest of it, is several benches higher than Wassaf. For Agha's blood boiled like a cauldron—he was robust, he had the appetite of the rhinoceros of the Nile, and a physical nature that was constantly pushing him to the commission of sin, but Agha, feeling, knowing that it was wrong, fought against it manfully. He fell frequently, for the evil one knew his weak moments, but he rose and fought against himself and managed to come out victor at least half of the time. There was no more merit in Wassaf's virtue than there is in an iceberg's being cold. But for a burning volcano like Agha to keep himself down to an even temperature, that was great."

"My friend, it is not worth while to enumerate, but—well, you will know more when you get inside. You have seen the sky-rocket of Jami. They ascend with much fizz and make a beautiful show, but alas! before they reach the skys they explode and disappear in a sheet of flame. Precisely so with many men. They soar aloft on their professions, but they, too (to use a vulgarism), burst before they attain Paradise, and go down in a sheet of flame."

"The true believer, who practices what he believes, feathered with works—death shoots him off, he pierces the clouds and lands on the right side of the river."

At this point, continued Abou, I awoke. My ideas of the future I got largely from that vision. My opinion is that in New Jersey as in Persia, there are a great many people deceiving themselves. Go thy way. Be virtuous and be happy. I would rest me."

The Anoka Republican thinks the Crusaders of that place have great reason to rejoice and take courage, as, "under their auspices two new missions have opened, and two more are getting ready for business."

### "HIT ME ONE FOR LUCK."

He immigrated from Virginia City and arrived afoot. Through motives pecuniary this was done, and, boots having been sacrificed on his way, his advent was made in feet encased in canvas, of texture coarse and strength prodigious. A humble man was he, who learned his trade in San Francisco, and who, during hours of relaxation, whiled the dreary hours away, during his early manhood, by running with the "masheen," and improving his mind and muscle by perfecting himself in the use of modern slang and the cultivation of the art of striking from the shoulder. A mighty man was he who, in prosperous days, wore a long-tailed black coat, a white handkerchief around his neck, and pantaloons turned up at the after part of the extremities, exposing a dainty stripe of red morocco lining; but his glory had departed, and as was heretofore remarked, his hegira was accomplished independent of horse or locomotive. His once gorgeous wardrobe was disbanded, and he entered the "Queen of the East," like the maid who milked the cow with the crumpled horn, all forlorn. Upon his entrance into town, and before his attire was renovated in any marked degree, he sketched around among the different saloons, receiving a subcutaneous application of much strong drink, and was as happy and contented as is customary under such blissful circumstances, until some of the boys conceived the unfortunate idea of joshing him. They criticized his raiment, scoffed at his general appearance, and cast reflections upon his immediate descent by asserting that he was an example of the theory of evolution. He bore it all with special fortitude and Christian resignation until one of his tormentors suggested fight, and then his eyes twinkled and his mouth twitched as with pleasurable anticipations, and he requested an adjournment to the sidewalk. The congregation adjourned. When outside, this man from Virginia dropped his head, and in quiet and subdued tones, but partaking strongly of the ancient Jakey intonation, he spoke: "Mister yer a stranger to me, and I ain't had no introduction, but jist hit me one for luck, kinder you know, for my future happiness depends upon it," and he received it just under the ear; but it fazed him not, and without any apparent perturbation he again spoke, saying: "Mister, please thump me, and thump me good, for its sorter blissfull, and makes a fellow think of old times, when '5' run a full rope, and carried a fox tail," and he got it the second time, with the same result as the first. "Now," continued the hard headed citizen, "jist gimme one more, and make it a lifter;" but the striker was a weary, and refused to do the bidding, whereupon the solicitor softly remarked in a monotonous sort of a way: "Well, if yer won't, I guess I'll mash you;" and he did it in a manner, too, that made him revolve like a fly-wheel, and when the recipient landed the Western Weston was atop of him. They were separated, but the gentleman from Virginia has not been "joshed" to any great extent since Sunday night.

### Victory.

We go to press this week for the purpose of giving the main result of the Elk Point Convention to-day.

Judge J. P. Kidder of this town was unanimously nominated for delegate to Congress by the Convention and his election in October is sure. No Republican in the Territory has the strength he has and the Convention as well as the Territory has done itself honor by the choice.—*Vermillion Republican*.

### Trouble Among the Typos.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Yesterday morning when the *Gazette* compositors went home it was deemed necessary that they that should be escorted by policemen. During the day threats were made by some of the Union men against the new compositors, and in one instance a letter was sent to a sister of one of them, saying that if her brother did not leave the composing-room there would be bloodshed. Last night, after the regular midnight lunch, a number of the compositors were seized with a severe purging and vomiting, accompanied with a burning sensation in the throat and stomach. Many of the men were obliged to go to their homes. It is supposed that the coffee was poisoned. Some of the coffee was preserved, and a chemical analysis will be made of it to-day.

### Secrecy.

Some people do not like secret societies. Some churches deem it impossible for men to be Masons, Odd Fellows, and Christians. Yet we find some of the best and purest men in the land in these orders. We hear from time to time charges of all kinds uttered against the secret societies. These charges are, from the nature of the organizations against which they are brought, very difficult to meet and refute. Yet we believe that in the main they are baseless. A great society can afford to keep on in the even tenor of its way, letting those who make guesses exercise their ingenuity. So long as its members are satisfied it is all well enough. Men will differ in their views on secret societies, and we presume to say that it is all right enough that they shall be allowed to either stay in them or stay out of them.—*American Patron*.

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## TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial County of BURLINGAME.

William Harmon, Plaintiff,

vs

Myrick and Donald Stevenson, Co-Defendants.

To — Myrick and Donald Stevenson, co-partners, under the firm name of Myrick & Stevenson, Defendants above named:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, for the County of Burlingame aforesaid, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers, at their office in Bismarck, in said County, on or before the morning of the second day of the next term of the District Court aforesaid.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and forty-seven 47-100 dollars together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated, Bismarck, June 18th, 1874.

E. A. WILLIAMS,

H. M. DAVIS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

1-45ch5247

## TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, In 2d Judicial County of BURLINGAME.

To Philip Duval:

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Annie Handlin, amounting to seventy-five dollars. Now unless you shall appear before H. M. Davis, Justice of the Peace in and for said County, at his office, on the 10th day of August, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 21st day of July, A. D., 1874.

JOHN A. STOEHL,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

2-23

## Notice.

To A. C. Leighton, Fort Buford, D. T.: You are hereby notified that a certain lot of merchandise, weighing about 400 pounds, now in my possession, directed to you, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1874, unless the charges thereon, and the cost of this advertisement be sooner paid.

CHRIS. GILSON.

Bismarck, D. T., July 13, 1874.

2-1w4

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. A. Dickey, Robert Wilson, and J. A. Morrow, under the style of S. A. Dickey, Post Trader, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. H. S. Parkin will have charge of all accounts. Parties who owe us, or have accounts against the firm, are hereby requested and notified to adjust them at once.

S. A. DICKEY,

ROBERT WILSON,

J. A. MORROW.

By H. S. Parkin, Attorney in fact.

## WEST WISCONSIN R.R.

St. Paul and Chicago Through Line.

Running through trains between St. Paul and Chicago, via ELROY, passing through EAU CLAIRE, BARABOO, MADISON, BELLOIT, and HARVARD, and connecting with trains in Chicago for all points EAST, SOUTH and WEST. The only line running between the prairie PULLMAN PALACE COACHES between St. Paul and Chicago. Westinghouse Air Brakes, and Miller's Safety Platforms. Day Express train leaves St. Paul daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 a. m., and night Express daily, except Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., connecting at MERRILLAN for GREEN BAY and MILWAUKEE; connecting at CAMP DENNIS for PORTAGE, WATERTOWN, MILWAUKEE, and points East, via Grand Haven, arriving in Chicago at 6:40 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Through tickets to all important points for sale by CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent,

Cor. Third and Jackson Sts., St. Paul.

WM. G. SWAN,

Gen. Supt., Hudson, Wis.

F. B. CLARK,

General Freight Agent, St. Paul.

G. M. HUNTINGTON,

1-47m General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

## CHARLES H. McCARTY, LIVERY, SALE

## FEEDSTABLE

Cor. Third and Thayer Sts.

Buggies and Saddle horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

Our buggies and harnesses are new and of the best manufacture and style and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.

Our Stable is large and airy and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.

Stock sold on commission. 15y

## OSTLAND'S Livery & Feed STABLE,

Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.

Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My Stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 39-3m

## MINNESOTA DESK CO.

STONE, PARKER & CO., Prop's

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

## SCHOOL DESKS

## Furnishings,

## OFFICE & CHURCH FURNITURE

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. 1-40m

## FT. LINCOLN NEWSDEPOT

W. S. RESSEGIEU, Proprietor.

## The Latest PAPERS & MAGAZINES

Kept Constantly on Hand. 41-3m

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. L. CADE

would announce that she keeps constantly on hand, at the

LADIES' BAZARR.

Fourth St., Bismarck, D. T., a full line of fashionable millinery, which she is selling at the lowest prices.



Bismarck, D. T., July 29, 1874.

Services at the Presbyterian Church in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, in the evening at eight. Bible class and Sabbath School at half past two. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Sewing Machines to rent, at the U. S. Express Office.

Sewing Machines of all kinds repaired, at the U. S. Express Office.

Josh Billing's Spice Box—Tulloch's got them, only twenty-five cents.

Dry goods and clothing, cheap at McLean's.

Stearns & Louis have removed their paint shop to two doors west of Dunn & Co's drug store.

R. R. Marsh and wife have gone east via Duluth and the lakes for a two months visit with friends in New York and Pennsylvania.

McLean has new potatoes, large, nice ones, only \$3 per bushel.

W. E. Carson, long and favorably known as a clerk in Raymond & Co's Store, has left Bismarck, for Erie, Pa., where he will engage in business. Success.

Blueberries received by every train at McLean's.

A "benefit" is what the mess club call it, when one of their number leaves. Somebody may give them a "benefit" yet, unless they discontinue that hideous music of theirs.

A little party from Commerce, Mo., consisting of W. B. Anderson and wife, Moses Barker and B. B. Gaither, who have been here on a short visit, left for their respective homes yesterday.

About everything good to eat furnished by McLean.

Rev. H. C. H. Dudley, of Detroit, Minn., delivered a very excellent discourse at the church last Sabbath, to a large congregation. Rev. Dudley is a zealous worker in the Episcopal church, and practices what he believes.

John Yegan, of the City Restaurant, is turning out a good quality of wheat, rye, graham and brown bread, as well as cakes, pies, &c. John can make good bread and is determined to please his customers. Give him a call.

James H. Hallet, Brainerd, will ship blueberries to any point on the N. P. by express C. O. D. Orders left with J. A. McLean, Bismarck, will be promptly attended to. Blueberries constantly on hand at McLean's. 52tf

Raymond & Co. have got a new delivery wagon, made to order, and their customers don't have to make pack-mules of themselves any more. They are a pretty good firm to trade with, and are doing a first-rate business.

Peter Walker & Co. will soon deliver baked pork and beans, brown bread, &c., every Sunday morning to such of their customers as may wish. If that don't make a good Sunday morning breakfast, we don't know what does.

It is almost impossible to pick up any local news here just now. Very many of our citizens are out of town, at work in the hay fields, and the weather has been so excessively hot that the few that remained hadn't vim enough left to make a decent local. Talk about going north for cool weather! Bosh! 106° in the shade at noon, and 84° at 7 p. m.

Among the passengers on board the special train leaving here Sunday, were C. W. Mead and son, Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, E. G. McCloy, of the Diamond R line, Helena, M. T., W. D. Anderson, W. C. Foreman, J. S. Bockree and Richard Drane, of Hannibal, Mo., W. G. LeDuc, Hastings, Minn., A. J. Williams, of Detroit, Mich., and John M. London, of Macon, Mo., all of whom expressed themselves well pleased with the N. P. country.

E. G. MacClay, one of the proprietors of the Diamond R overland route, running from Carroll in connection with the N. P. R. R. and Kountz line to all points in the interior of Montana, came down on the Fontenelle last Thursday, and departed on the special train of Sunday as the guest of Gen. Mead. Mr. MacClay came here in the interest of his line, and his visit, while no special significance can be attached to it, is probable that a large increase in western bound freights may result from it. Mr. MacClay is a live energetic western man, one who, in the matter of handling freights has no superior in the west. Bismarck has a deep interest in the success of the new route to Montana, and our people wish him "God speed" in his efforts to turn the traffic of Montana this way. He returns to Bismarck Friday and thence by steamer Fontenelle to Carroll.

Sam and his tin pan brigade have been happy the past week. "Yellowhammer" got married, and a charivari was in order, as a matter of course; one night of it was not enough, so they gave the newly married couple an extra serenade, winding up by riding the new-made husband on a rail. Fun is fun, boys, but you may be carrying the joke a little too far. A white man has a right to marry a colored lady if he chooses and she is willing, and they being the interested parties, no one else has a right to interfere.

#### River News.

The Far West left Yankton last Thursday, and is due here to-day. Two hundred and seventy tons government freight for Forts Stevenson and Buford are now stored here awaiting her arrival.

The Key West will be the next boat up from below.

The Katy P. Kountz arrived from Carroll on the 23d, bringing 25 passengers, 12 horses and equipments for Capt. Bradley, 1500 dry hides, 14 tons silver ore, 8 tons coal for the N. P., 186 head of cattle to Fort Peck, 487 sacks of Indian flour to Fort Peck, besides small lots of fur and merchandise. The passengers that went up on the Katy speak in high terms of that boat and its officers.

The Fontenelle also arrived on the 23d, making the trip to Carroll and return in 16½ days. She had a very light freight down. Capt. Clark, of the Fontenelle, left her here, and has gone to St. Louis. The Fontenelle leaves for Carroll again on Saturday.

The Katy is temporarily engaged in the Lincoln transfer.

There are now 300 tons government freights for Forts Lincoln and Rice now here, to be delivered by the Kountz line. We noticed about 50 tons Benton freights now here, awaiting shipment.

The river continues falling, and navigation on the upper river is exceedingly difficult.

#### An Important Discovery.

G. W. Lloyd, the architect, desired some fire-proof brick the other day for the floor of a new barn, but when he learned the cost per thousand, he determined to experiment a little with some common brick. He procured a few hundred and had them delivered on the vacant lot on Michigan avenue between Third and Fourth streets, where they were placed in a big vat, such as pavers use to heat their tar in, and allowed them to absorb hot tar for four hours. In that length of time the bricks were as black as the tar itself, and soaked full of it, and when allowed to cool off, it was found that their solidity had been greatly increased. A reporter of the Free Press struck one of the brick eight or ten hard blows before he could even break a piece off, and to strike one with a hammer is like striking a rock. Subjected to the same tests as the regular fire-proof brick, the tar soaked brick came out finely. To determine their fire proof qualities, a number of the brick were passed into a blazing furnace, and after a severe test, they came out without a flaw or crack; in fact they were rendered stronger and tougher by the baking, and it was almost impossible to break one. Mr. Lloyd will use the brick thus prepared for the stables, and will then, if the Council grants permission, lay enough of them at some prominent crossings to test their merits for street-paving.—Detroit Free Press.

I must give you a story lately told me which goes to show the value of the girl of the period. On a certain day, on a Pennsylvania railroad, a belle of a thriving Pennsylvania town, the daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant, was traveling in the same car with a shrewd old citizen of her native town and an agreeable young gentleman from the West, who tells the story. The latter had been talking to the belle, but as night drew on and the young lady grew drowsy he gave up his seat to her and placed himself beside the somewhat cynical Pennsylvanian. The latter had begun the conversation by pointing to a high mountain past which they were whirling, and said "You see that mountain. Six or eight years ago it was covered with as fine a forest as ever grew, and was worth ten thousand dollars and upward. Now, without a tree, covered with stumps, the land is scarcely worth a Continental. The net produce of that mountain lies over there in that seat," and he pointed to the recumbent belle; "that is my calculation. It has just about absorbed all of that lumber which her father owned to raise that girl, pay for clothes and in jewelry, bring her out in society, and maintain her there. Some of you young men, perhaps if you were given your choice between the mountain yonder, as it now stands, and the net produce on that seat, would take the net produce; but as for me, give me the stumps."—New York Graphic.

The young man in the country invokes the Muses, and writes to the young man in the city: "How is that 'Brooklyn Bore', Sam, we hear so much about? Do people seem to think that it will ever be played out?" To which the young man who is in the city replies: "Beecher's calm as childhood's sleep, But Tilton's getting madder; And as for that 'great crowd,' Bill, It's daily growing sadder."

A Nevada paper, speaking of a deceased citizen, says: "He was a good man, but he had his little frailties, like the rest of us. He sometimes bet on the wrong horse."

In Vera Cruz, Mexico, they have a very compulsory system of education. Whenever a child of either sex between the prescribed ages is seen upon the streets during school hours a policeman conducts it to the nearest police station, whence, after name, age, residence, and names of parents have been recorded, it is sent to school. Vera Cruz has a public wash-house, occupying two sides of a square. Through the middle are two large marble troughs, with fifty subdivisions on each side. An abundance of clear water is provided, and the accommodations are free to all.

#### MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by J. C. Adams, J. P., Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON to Miss LOUISA THOMPSON, all of Bismarck.

#### New Advertisements.

##### Proposals for Wood.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASER, St. Paul, Minnesota, July 9th, 1874. Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this Office, and also at the office of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Seward, D. T., until 12 o'clock M., August 27th, 1875, for furnishing and delivery at Fort Seward, D. T., 400 Cords of Hard Wood, or 700 Cords of Soft Wood, or such other quantity, more or less, as may be required for the wants of the post during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1874. Bidders will state the kind of wood, (hard or soft) they propose to deliver, and the price per cord in each case. Blank forms of proposals, and further information, desired, can be obtained at this office or at Fort Seward. BENJ. O. CARD, Chief Quartermaster.

**J. A. McLEAN,**  
General Supply Store,  
AND DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Yarns, Notions, Provisions, &c., &c. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

##### FRESH VEGETABLES.

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Canned and Dried Fruits kept constantly on hand. Give him a call at his new and nicely fitted up Store, on Main St., Bismarck, D. T. 1-47

**B. Beapre. P. H. Kelly**

**Beapre & Kelly,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

##### BOARDING.

J. S. Mann, Fourth Street, Bismarck, D. T., will accommodate a limited number of boarders by the day or week. Sleeping accommodations for several. Table the best in the city. Rates reasonable. 1-59

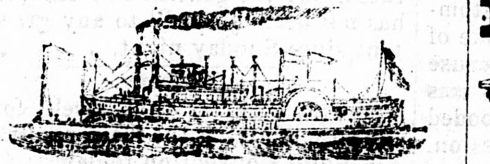
##### SEWING MACHINES.

Parties wishing a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage to call on J. W. FISHER, at the U. S. Express Office, Bismarck, D. T., who keeps always on hand, machines, needles, castors, and sewing Machine attachments of all kinds. 1-48tf

**GIBBS & CADY'S**  
Blacksmith and Wagon Shop,  
corner of Third and Thayer Streets, Bismarck, D. T.

Horseshoeing a Specialty. 2-1y

**BISMARCK & FT. LINCOLN**



**TRANSFER STEAMER UNION**

Will make regular trips between  
**BISMARCK AND FORT LINCOLN.**

Running as follows:  
Leave the Point. Leave Lincoln.  
8.00 a. m. 10.00 a. m.  
10.30 " 12.00 " "  
2.30 p. m. 4.00 p. m.  
5.00 " 7.00 "

Time regulated by the clock in the Post Quartermaster's office, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, which is 35 minutes slower than railroad time. Omnibuses will connect at the Point with the arrival and departure of each boat.

On Sunday the boat will leave as follows:  
Point, 9.00 a. m. Lincoln 10.30 a. m.  
" 4.00 p. m. " 5.00 p. m.  
1-48tf JAS. A. EMMONS, SUPT.  
ROBT. WILSON, TREAS.

**KOUNTZ LINE**

FROM  
**BISMARCK to CARROLL**

Fontenelle, May Lowry  
Katie P. Kountz, Ida Stockdale,  
Peninah.

One of the above Steamers will leave Bismarck weekly for

**Stevenson, Buford, and Carroll.**

Running in connection with the Northern Pacific R. R. For freight or passage apply to E. D. Boogo & Co., W. BRAITHWAITE, General Superintendent at Bismarck. 1-48

**JOE DIETRICH, JR.,**

**OMNIBUS LINE**

BETWEEN

**FT. LINCOLN AND BISMARCK.**

LEAVES BISMARCK:

7:30 a. m. 9 a. m. 1 p. m. 4 p. m. Daily.

LEAVES THE POINT OPPOSITE LINCOLN:

10 a. m. 12 m. 3 p. m. 6:30 p. m. Daily.

On Sundays the Omnibus will only make the 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. trips. 3-42m

JAS. W. RAYMOND.

GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.

**BANK OF BISMARCK,**

RECEIVES DEPOSITS Subject to SIGHT DRAFT

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Eastern Exchange Bought and Sold.

Collections Made Promptly Remitted for.

JAS. W. RAYMOND & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

5,000 Pounds Plain Building Paper,

5,000 Pounds Tarred Building Paper,

3,000 Pounds Oak Grained and Tinted Paper,

100 Kegs Cut, Finishing and Casing Nails,

600 Pair Assorted Door Butts,

100 Gross Assorted Screws.

We have on hand a complete assortment of

**Heavy and Shelf Hardware,**

Also, a large stock of Tinware, which is of our own manufacture. We are prepared to work up Copper, Sheet Iron or Tin on short notice.

Orders received from a distance filled promptly.

A liberal discount made to parties buying in large quantities.

**JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,**

Corner Main and Third Streets, Bismarck, D. T.

S. T. FERGUSON, Supt. E. H. HOLBROOK, Jr., Pres't. W. B. JACKSON, Jr., Sec'y and Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

**MONITOR.**

**MONITOR.**

**The Only Plow Warranted to Scour.**

Breakers and all varieties of Plows. Send for Descriptive Price List

40-41m **MONITOR PLOW WORKS, Minneapolis, Minn.**

**JOHN MASON**

**Billiard Hall**

**W. H. STIMPSON,**

General News Agent

AND DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, OTIONS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

PAPER COLLARS, SOAPS,

**CONFECTIONERY, &c.**

**BISMARCK, D. T.**

Strangers and others will find all the latest newspapers and a full stock of goods.

**W. H. STIMPSON.**

**DAGGETT & CO.,**

**JEWELERS,**

DETROIT LAKE, MINN.

Orders from Bismarck Promptly Filled.

**FRANCIS & CANADY'S**

**RESTAURANT,**

AT THE POINT.

**MEALS AT ALL HOURS**

223m

**PROF. COMERS**

**EMPIRE SHAVING**

AND

**BATHING ROOMS!**

Third St. between Main and Meigs Sts., Bismarck.

Hot and Cold Baths at all hours. Special attention given to Bathing. 16-1y

**Notice.**

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T., July 11, 1874.

In order to make room for

**NEW GOODS**

the large stock of General Merchandise in the Post Trader's store at this post, will be sold WITHOUT REGARD TO COST during the next thirty days.

2. C. GRIP. Post Trader.

**CITY BAKERY.**

John Yegan, Front Street, would announce to the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to fill orders for cakes pies or fancy pastry on short notice guaranteeing satisfaction with reasonable charges. Finest light bread ten cents a loaf or three loaves for twenty-five cents. 20 3m

**AUERBACH, FINCH & SHEFFER**

JOBBERS OF

**Dry Goods and Notions**

114, 116 and 118 Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.